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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

Name of Candidate	SAMBIT MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28070
Center	KB	Date	10/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12,5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है , जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Mughals not only politically unified India but also developed a unique and syncretic culture by assimilating the best of Islamic and Indian culture

Political Unification:

* Under the reign of Akbar, almost the entire subcontinent, barring South India, came under Mughal influence
* There was decentralization with the rule of local kings who ~~gave patronage~~ administered on behalf of the Central Authority - the Mughals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* The Mansabdari system helped to maintain a balance between centralization and regional autonomy.

Cultural Enrichment

Architecture

* The ~~mo~~ Mughal style of architecture was an improvement on the Indo-Islamic architecture with more emphasis on grandeur and aesthetics

* The style of architecture blended the local tradition with the Persian tradition

* The climax can be observed in the Taj Mahal, Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort etc

* Pietra Dura technique on white marble is an outstanding and unique feature.

* The arabesque techniques, jali work etc. also reached climax

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Paintings

* The miniature paintings became popular with royal patronage.
* Mughal miniatures mainly focused on secular themes like royal pomp, hunting, natural scenes etc.
* Later it inspired the Rajasthan and Pahari school of miniatures

Literature

* Most of the Mughal rulers were prolific writers and encouraged literary work
* Autobiography like Baburnama, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri etc are fine literary work.
* Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari, Padshahnama, etc give a glimpse of Mughal life.

Music:

* Music was encouraged by most Mughal rulers like patronage to Tansen by Akbar
* Tansen introduced a number of new Ragas into Hindustani Classical Music and was ~~the~~ faced competition from Baiju Bawra

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.
पारंपरिक रुप से भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Water harvesting in India has a long and evolving history and tradition with examples of local innovation to meet water needs

Indus valley civilization

* Evidence of water harvesting can be found in the form of planned connection of drains and presence of the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro

Tanks

* Most of the temples in South India have a tank to store water showing the significance of rain-water harvesting

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Baolis:

* A large number of baolis are seen throughout North India signifying the local water harvesting techniques.

Eg: Agrasen ki Baoli in Delhi

Johads

* These are large depressions created in arid regions of Rajasthan and Malwa to store water for use in dry season.

- Other forms

* Large tanks were developed by Islamic rulers to store and conserve water.

Eg: Hauz Khas in Delhi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Persian wheel has been used in many parts to draw up ground water.

All these innovation show a deep understanding of local ecology and apt techniques to tap rain water to meet the needs in the dry season

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गईं। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

18th century imperialism was marked by the intense rivalry between England and France leading to conflicts all over the world

Indian Context

* The British were in control at Fort St. George in Madras and French were slowly gaining influence in the region with their base in Pondicherry
* Colonial rivalry led to conflict in the form of the Carnatic Wars.

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Carnatic Wars

* First Carnatic War (1748) was a result of the Austrian War of Succession manifesting in conflict in India also.

* French occupied Arcot and played a role in the succession of the Nizam at Hyderabad

* The wars ended with the Treaty of Paris ensuring status quo.

Second Carnatic War (1756-60)

* It started with the Seven Year Global War for supremacy between England and France

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* The British won a decisive victory in the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 and ensured its dominance in India.

* The treaty of Aix-La-Chappelle ensured French remained confined to Pondicherry and limits on garrisoning was placed.

* The ensure the hegemony of the British in Indian Affairs and paved the way for full scale colonialization

The Carnatic Wars show how the imperial rivalries manifested in India during the 18th century and led to the foundation of British Empire in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Luchnow session of 1916 was a watershed event mainly due to different forms of reconciliation between the Moderates and Extremists and the Congress and Muslim League

Undoing the Surat split of 1907

* The Surat split between the Moderates and Extremists proved to be disastrous for both
* The extremists faced brutal repression from the British and moderates lost their mass support and very dis-illusioned by the Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

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* This led both the faction to recognize each other's utility and led to a rapprochment.
* The Extremists led by Tilak were welcomed back to the Congress in 1916 Lucknow Session

Congress - Muslim League cooperation

* The Muslim League was disappointed due to the annulment of Bengal partition in 1911.
* The congress gave its tacit approval to separate electorates provided in the Morley-Minto reforms
* This led the Muslim League led by Jinnah to reconcile with the Congress and work towards the common objective of Swaraj

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Why is Lucknow Session a watershed event?

Ans 1. The union of Moderates and Extremists strengthened the Congress and prepared the ground for the Gandhian phase of mass movement.

2. The appeasement of Muslim League and acceptance of separate electorate sowed the seeds of partition of India

3. It proved the secular credentials of the Congress and assured the minorities that their voice would be heard

All these had great ramifications in our Freedom Struggle and ultimately Partition

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.
जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Justice Party was an anti-Brahmanical movement of started in the 1920s in Madras state to secure the interests of non-Brahminal classes in the political arena.

Evolution

* The self respect movement started by EV Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) was led to mobilization of depressed classes in Madras in early 1920s.

* The Justice Party was formed to ensure the political representation of hitherto neglected classes and end Brahmin hegemony

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Model of action

1. Justice Party mobilized the weaker sections like scheduled castes for ~~mo~~ political representation.

2. They rooted reservation of seats for ~~a~~ the backward castes in proportion to their population.

3. They became the voice of the depressed classes and brought an end to dominance of upper castes in Tamil polity

Social affirmative action model

1. The Justice Party showed the way affirmative action can be used to ensure inclusive political ~~reser~~ representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Their model of reservation of seats for depressed classes in proportion to their population was endorsed by the maker of our Constitution and applied on a pan-India scale

3. Justice party gave voice to the oppressed classes and highlighted the historical injustices done to them

4. The strived for social justice and equality in political representation

Thus they initiated the model of social affirmative action in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean War is considered to be a watershed moment in world history whose ramifications are felt even today.

Events of Korean War

* The Korean Peninsula was ideologically divided after the 2nd World War with the North following a communist way under the influence of China and the south following the democratic way under the influence of United States (US)

* North Korea invaded the southern part in 1950 in an attempt to unify the Korean Peninsula.

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* US pushed back the aggressor North Korea and moved into the North Korea's territory
* This led to involvement of China and Russia on North Korea's behalf.
* India played a significant role to ensure armistice and division of Korea along the 48th Parallel

Impact on Korea

* The peninsula continues to be divided and both regions are hostile to each other
* Though the people share common culture and history, they remain divided due to the Cold War

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on US

* US wanted a decisive victory and unification of Korea under a liberal democratic regime.
* But involvement of China and Russia thwarted its plan
* North Korea continues to haunt US with constant threats of a Nuclear war

Impact on China

* The Korean war enhanced the image of China as a rising military power.
* It showed the world that China can stand up to the US
* It led to international recognition of Mainland China and ultimately assured it a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

Thus the Korean War was disastrous for Korea, missed opportunity for US and a defining moment for China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Munich Pact of 1939 was an agreement between Hitler's Germany and the United Kingdom under Neville Chamberlain, brokered by Italy (Mussolini), to allow Germany to annex Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia.

Reasons for Munich Pact

1. British sympathized with Germany for the harsh nature of Treaty of Versailles

2. It considered Communist Russia under Stalin as a greater threat and believed Germany under Hitler could prevent the spread of communism

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3. Britain was not prepared for war and thought the Treaty could buy it some valuable time

Act of appeasement:

1. Munich pact was culmination of the policy of appeasement followed by Britain.
2. Britain ~~made~~ concluded a Naval treaty to show its soft side for Germany and continued to appease it till Munich Pact

How did it eventually lead to war?

1. Hitler used the policy of appeasement to strengthen Germany. He increased the size of the Navy and re-militarized the ~~rha~~ Rhineland

2.

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2. Hitler flouted the terms of Treaty of Versailles with impunity and introduced conscription.

3. With no response from Britain, Hitler unified Austria with Germany

4. Munich Pact allowed him to annex Sudetenland. He also went ahead to annex the entire Czechoslokia.

5. The Policy of appeasement was treated as a sign of weakness by Hitler.

6. The Non-Agression Treaty with Russia in 1939 made the world realize that Hitler would ~~con~~ not contain Russia

7. Hitler assumed appeasement as a permanent policy and annexed Poland leading to the 2nd World War

Thus the Munich Pact eventually made the 2nd World War inevitable

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhi's non violent philosophy has gained a lot of international acclaim with leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. → Nelson Mandela etc. emulating his strategic to loring freedom to the people..

Influence on Martin Luther King Jr.

1. Martin Luther King Jr. organized the Civil Right Movement of the 1960s on the lines of Gandhi's non-violent ideology.

2. He organized mass movements like crossing the Selma bridge in defiance of

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unjust law just like Gandhi broke the Salt Law to start the Civil Disobedience Movement

3. He believed in the power of masses to show resistance to oppression &

4. He used his powerful oratory skill to enthuse the audience through speeches. like 'I have a dream' just like Gandhi used to enthuse Indians.

5. Use of Civil Disobedience, Non-cooperation, Passive resistance etc are drawn from Gandhian ideology.

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Contribution of Martin Luther King Jr.

1. His ~~mov~~ Civil Right Movement infused self-confidence among the Black People

2. The movement ensured political rights for the coloured people ~~as~~ like right to vote.

3. It led to ushering of an era of social equality with discontinuance of discriminatory laws like Jim Crow

4. It united the American people into a community with equal respect and dignity to all

All these finally manifested in the election of a Black President in the US – Barack Obama

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

The three language formula was introduced in 1968 on the recommendation of the Kothari Commission on Education.

Context of the Policy

1. Language was a major concern for many part of the country and there were demands for linguistic states.

2. After linguistic reorganisation of the states in 1956, a new bone of contention arised in the form of Official Language

3. The constitution in Article 343 say Hindi to be the Official Language after 15 years (i.e. 1965)

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4. ~~Fear~~ Fear of imposition of Hindi led to violent opposition in South Indian states.

5. ~~Att~~ To allay the fears, the Official Language Act, 1963 was passed with further clarification in 1966 to ensure use of English as Official Language as long as the Southern states desired.

6. To further address the language question, 3-language formula was introduced

Significance of 3-language formula

1. It stated that school education should be carried out in any preferred medium with the provision of learning 3 languages - Hindi, English and a regional language/ mother tongue

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2. It addressed the question of preserving regional language through compulsory school education.

3. It appeased the people through assurance of due importance to local language

4. It ensured minimum disadvantage to speakers of regional languages in obtaining government jobs

Therefore the 3 language formula was an important step in the direction of ~~assuring~~ addressing the language question and has strengthened the integration of the country

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganised Workers are worker who work in a sector that is not provided with its regulation through a law and hence lack social security provision and are prone to discrimination

Welfare Measures for Unorganised Workers

1. Unorganized Worker Identification Number (UWIN) helps to track a unorganised workers and provide them social security

2. The Swavalomban Scheme ~~for and~~ ensures social security through New Pension Scheme

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3. Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) provides health insurance with cashless treatment

4. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (AABY) provides insurance to Unorganised workers

5. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana provide accidental insurance and life insurance cover respectively

7. ~~Ban~~ Minimum Wage Act provides a basic minimum wage to all workers

8. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana ensures financial inclusion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems of domestic workers

1. Unregulated sector with no security.
2. Difference in bargaining power leads to exploitation
3. Fired without notice according to whims of the employer
4. Poor pay ~~wise~~ and employment of child labour.

Need of additional safeguards

1. Proper enforcement of Minimum Wage Act.
2. Awareness among the people about the various schemes and provisions of the Government
3. Organisation of workers to increase their collective voice and bargaining power
4. Ensuring social security of all workers through various schemes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

There is a stigma associated with Mental Health in India which cannot be removed by policy alone.

Stigmas related to mental health

1. People suffering from mental health problem are insane

2. Depression is just a mood swing and will go away naturally

3. Seeking help from a professional means the person is turning insane.

4. Mental health problems can be cured through superstition / religion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problem with Mental Health in India

1. Discrimination faced by Mental Health patients
2. Poor awareness about mental health
3. Lack of trained professionals to deal with mental health
4. Stigmas associated with mental health.

Steps taken

1. Mental Healthcare Bill, 2016 is a positive start with a rights-based approach
2. Suicide is proposed to be decriminalised
3. Advance directive has be institutionalised
4. Regulation of practices like electro-convulsive therapy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

1. Intensive communication and education program to raise awareness

2. Ensure adequate trained professional through establishment of specialized institutions.

3. Debunking stigmas through sustained campaign and use of celebrities

4. Sensitization of the community towards need to address mental health issues.

Ex Hence there is a need to move beyond govt. policy and create a social movement to bring mental health into our discussion and effectively manage it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रुप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are a group of 75 tribal groups who face unique challenges and hence need special attention. They were identified as Primitive Tribal Groups by Dhebar commission

Characteristics

1. Poor social indicators like high illiteracy, ~~MMR~~ MMR, IMR, etc
2. Relative seclusion and shyness to contact
3. Declining population, threat of extinction
4. No written language
5. Primitive lifestyle with shifting cultivation, gathering etc

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. Declining population means there is a need ~~to~~ for intervention to preserve them.

2. Poor social indicators require specialized attention

3. Need to provide basic services given their shyness to contact.

4. Need to preserve their culture

5. Need to improve ~~the~~ livelihood through infusion of better techniques of agriculture

6. Limiting outside contact to prevent spread of diseases

7. Regulating tourism to ensure minimum disruption

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by Govt

1. The tribal sub-plan intends for holistic development of the tribal population through govt. schemes

2. Some states like Odisha have distinct plan for PVTGs

3. Implementation of Forest Right Act, 2006 to ensure sustained livelihood, ~~and~~ land rights etc to the tribals

4. PESA Act has been enacted to provide for local self-government

A lot more concerted effort is required to preserve the PVTGs and bring in meaningful development for them

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation is the process of expansion of residential areas into the rural-urban fringe, leading to change in land use pattern and lifestyle

Trend in India

1. Suburbanization starts at a very early stage leading to predominant horizontal expansion rather than vertical expansion

2. This has lead to huge urban sprawls with make our urbanisation 'Hidden' and 'Messy'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons

1. Increased migration from rural areas due to various push factors like lack of employment opportunities, social discrimination etc

2. Attraction of cities due to glamorous lifestyle, better opportunities et

3. High rent in cities leading to proliferation of slums and moving out of residential complexes into the suburbs.

4. Relatively pristine environment of the suburbs attract residential colonies.

Challenges

1. Continuous expansion of cities leading to messy urban sprawls

2. Proliferation of slums, shanties and squatter settlements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Problem of jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies.

4. Change in land use in rural - urban fringe.

5. Increasing pollution in the suburbs

6. Increased congestion in the cities

7. Poor quality of life due to all these factors

There is a need to check rapid urbanisation and adopt a planned approach to ensure sustainable development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

The Brahmaputra Valley is one of the most susceptible areas to recurrent flooding due to various reasons.

Geographical Causes:

1. The rapid change in elevation of the river channel near Sadiya leads to massive deposition of sediments

2. Decreased flow rate and increased sedimentation leads to formation of braided channel

3. Narrow valley region increases chances of flood

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Saucer shaped valley makes the region prone to flooding

5. Heavy rainfall in North-East India due to monsoon make it susceptible to flood.

Anthropogenic Causes

1. Poor settlement planning
2. Large scale deforestation
3. No planning for management of channel
4. Encroachment into flood plains
5. Large number of dams on the river in China

Mitigation strategy

1. Better river basin planning with sustainable watershed management practices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. No settlements in flood plains.

3. Creating embankment and check dams

4. Early warning system and disaster preparedness

5. Flood zone mapping and afforestation programs

6. Minimizing pollution of the river to maintain channel flow

All these measures can reduce the risk of frequent flooding and make the North - Eastern region safer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Earth heat budget is the accounting of the amount of heat energy incident on the earth surface and its subsequent release

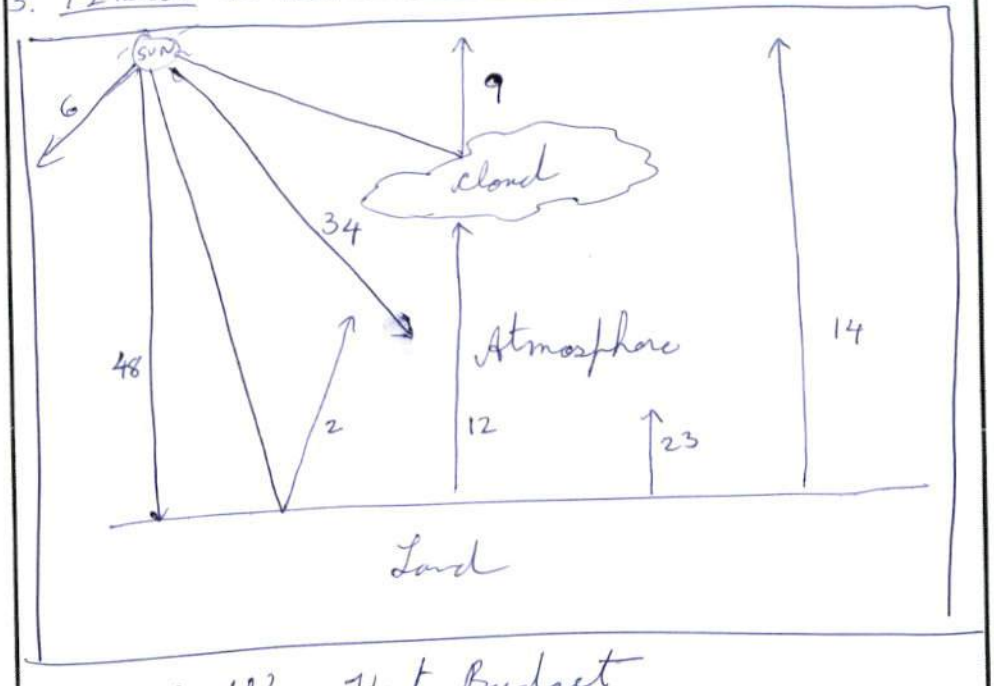
Earth's heat budget:

1. Assuming 100 units of incident solar radiation
2. Some radiation is reflected by the clouds - ~~17 units~~ 9 units
3. Some of the sunlight is lost due to ~~diffract~~ scattering - 6 units
4. Some amount is absorbed by the atmosphere - 34 units
5. Some radiation is reflected from earth's surface - 2 units
6. Rest 49 units reach the earth's surface

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Radiation budget

1. 14 units is radiated from earth's surface and absorbed by the atmosphere
2. 23 units is radiated directly out from the earth's surface
3. 12 units is used in convection



Earth's Heat Budget

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

1 CO_2 is a green house gas (GHG) which help in absorbing long wavelength infra-red radiation. This leads to warming of atmosphere.

2. Excessive CO_2 emission is now leading to global warming

3. The portion of radiation absorbed by the atmosphere from the earth is increasing

4. This can lead to catastrophic changes in weather phenomena

5. Rising temperature of atmosphere disturbs the heat budget

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भू-गर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये । साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों हैं कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Drainage system is the result of a long and ~~continuous~~ process of evolution.

Evolution of drainage system in Peninsular India

1. Presence of hard sedimentary and metamorphic rocks have given rise to a rectangular pattern of drainage

2. Faults in the form of rift valleys have given rise to distinct channels.
Eg: Narmada, Tapi

3. ~~Tudha~~ Tilting of the peninsular block has led to long rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Western Ghats act as a water-divide between the river system draining it into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

5. Vindhyas and Satpura act as water-divide between Himalayan and peninsular system

6. Emergent coast of eastern India give rise to deltas whereas submergent coast of western coast give rise to estuarys

Navigation in peninsular rivers

1. Navigation is very difficult due to its seasonal nature

2. Numerous waterfalls also hinder navigation

3. Hard rocks make it difficult to construct canals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hydroelectricity

1. Numerous waterfall make good prospect for ~~so~~ hydroelectricity. Eg Narmada - Dhuandhar falls, Sharvati - Jog falls etc

2. Narrow channels facilitate creation of dams.

~~Hoa~~ Though navigation is difficult, hydroelectricity has immense potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियां औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Government policy play a major role in determining industrial location through various ways.

Role of Govt. Policy

1. Government decides the location of Public Sector Undertaking which can act as source of raw material for other industries. Eg: Iron and steel plants in Rourkela

2. Govt. policy determine the transport network and connectivity. Eg: Visakhapatnam Port has led to many industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Govt policy like Special Economic Zone (SEZ) incentivize industries in a particular area. Eg: Software Park in Bangalore and Hyderabad

4. ~~Ports~~

4. Infrastructure projects of government lead to industrial corridors. Eg Western Dedicated Freight Corridor has catalysed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

Industrial activity in backward area

1. Govt has invested heavily in iron and steel plant in the backward region of Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh

Eg. Bokaro, Rourkela, Bhilai

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Barauni ~~or~~ and oil refinery and the Mathura refinery were also meant to boost industrial activity in backward region

3. Gas pipelines through Bijaipur and Jagdishpur.

Hence the Govt consciously tries to spur industrial activity in backward region through its policies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

Clouds are reservoirs of rainwater which are formed due to condensation of watervapour in the air.

Formation of Clouds

1. ~~Convectional clouds~~

1. Insolation on earth surface leads to evaporation and uplift of water vapours into the atmosphere

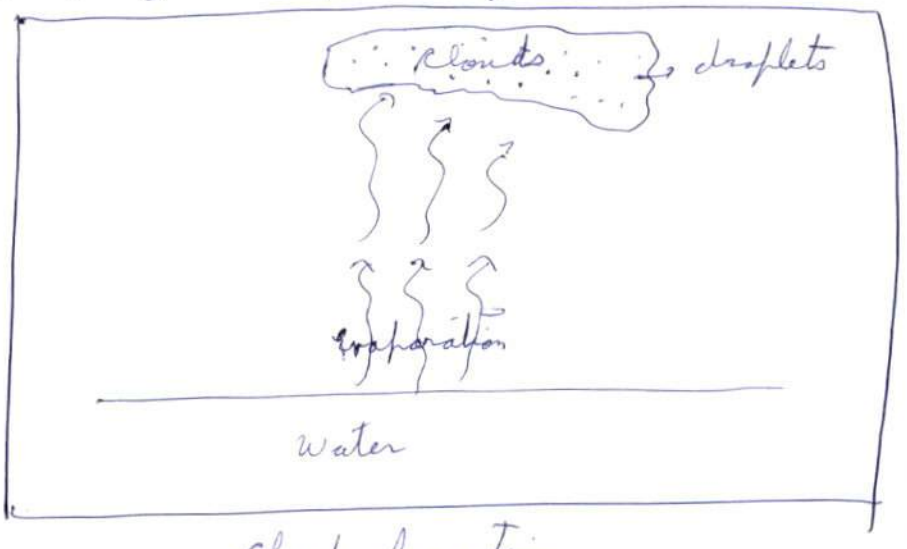
2. When moisture laden air ascends due to convection or orographic barrier, condensation takes place

3. This leads to formation of tiny droplets of water around hydroscopic nuclei

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like dust / smoke particles

4. Coalescence of these droplets, increase their size and cause rainfall



Cloud formation

How clouds help in weather forcasting?

1. Clouds are a predictors of rainfall. Specific clouds like cumulonimbus and nimbostratus cause rainfall

2. Clouds help in reflection of insolation

3. Clouds also absorb radiated heat energy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Clouds can indicate the arrival of thunderstorms or cyclones

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation is the process of loss of soil cover or fertility through erosion, salinity, alkanity etc

Socio-economic consequence

1. Soil degradation can reduce the agricultural produce

2. It can lead to frequent drought leading to food scarcity

3. It can make land unfit for economic cultivation and lead to agrarian distress

4. It can lead to social unrest due to declining productivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Ultimately it can lead to the sad consequence of farmer suicide

6. Excessive use of fertilizers to restore soil fertility poses health risk

Ecological consequence

1. Soil degradation can lead to desertification.

2. Soil erosion can lead to badland topography and frequent floods

3. It can lead to loss of biodiversity due to impact on vegetation

Measures to arrest soil degradation

1. Afforestation and reforestation

2. Sustainable agricultural practices like climate smart agriculture, organic farming,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

crop rotation, micro-irrigation etc.

3. Proper land use management.

4. Better irrigation practice through integrated watershed management and micro-irrigation

5. Limited use of chemical fertilizers.

6. Land reclamation

7. Use of lime to reduce soil acidity

All these measures can counter soil degradation and lead to sustainable development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Island territories serve many vital purpose and their development is of urgent need.

Indian islands

1. Andaman and Nicobar islands
2. Lakshadweep Islands
3. Bar islands and delta islands.

Environmental concerns

1. Excessive tourism has led to waste accumulation
2. Settlement expansion has led to deforestation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Human activities have led to coral bleaching and destruction of mangroves

Tribal concerns :

1. Islands are home to a group of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups CPVTGs.

2. Tourism has led to exploitation of Tribals. Eg Jarawas made to dance for food.

3. Human contact has introduced new diseases.

4. Disruption of tribal lifestyle

5. Conserving tribal language and culture.

Measures proposed

1. Comprehensive scheme for Conservation and Development of islands.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Regulation of tourism. Eg Jarawa reserve

3. Providing basic facilities

4. Documenting tribal culture and encouraging interaction

5. Protecting traditional knowledge

6. Joint conservation efforts

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SAMBIT MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28070
Center	KB	Date	10/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Service (AIJS) has been mooted multiple times from the First Law Commission to the previous Chief Justice of India

Benefits of AIJS

1. Uniformity of standards can be ensured through centralized recruitments
2. Better competition may lead to better personnel
3. Easy transition if transferred
4. More professionalism and better oversight

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Judicial service may become more attractive for the youth.

Multiple problems of judiciary

1. Huge pendency of cases - more than 3 crore cases
2. Delayed justice - some cases take more than 15 years to end
3. Poor quality of justice - especially in the lower courts
4. Lack of judicial accountability - not under RTI, opaque collegium
5. Shortage of personnel - huge vacancies in all levels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Limitations of AIJS

1. AIJS will be ineffective in solving most of these problems like pendency, delays, poor quality of lower judiciary etc

2. It can also lead to Centre-State conflicts over appointments

3. It can also lead to elitism.

Though there are limitations to AIJS, they certainly bring in advantages like professionalism, uniform standard, accountability etc. Therefore they should be constituted along with other structural reforms to redeem the Indian judiciary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It is ironic that political parties, which are the most visible element of any democracy, themselves lack inner-democracy

Challenges of Indian Politics

1. Role of money and muscle power in election
2. Black money in ~~electoral~~ political funding
3. Personality cult
4. Political accountability
5. Deteriorating political discourse

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why lack of inner-democracy is the root?

1. Lack of inner-party democracy leads to dominance of a few individuals rather than ideas, leading to personality cult

2. Money and muscle power dominate as there is no avenue to put forward competing ideas

3. Internal elections can bring about accountability of the leaders

4. Black money flows in as there is nobody to question it.

5. Political discourse becomes vitiated due to personal attacks as there is not room for debate and deliberation to form idea within the party

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is a bare minimum expectation that political parties be democratic internally. Inner party democracy and ~~mass~~ internal election can weed out many negative aspects of our politics. Though not a panacea it can have a lasting effect in cleansing our political system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Merger of similar functioning bodies lead to economy and efficiency.

Merger of autonomous bodies

1. SEBI and FMC have been merged for better oversight.

2. Recently many tribunals have been merged in the Finance Bills

3. SBI and its associate bank have merged to fight the NPA problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits of merger

1. Reduced cost of operation
2. Holistic oversight of activities
3. No overlap of function
4. Better coordination of activities

Demerits of mergers

1. Loss of specialization
2. May lead to loss of efficiency

There may be some benefits to merger, but the cost should also be taken into consideration in decision making

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral malpractices have been the bane of our democracy which needs an urgent intervention.

Problems in electoral system

1. Increasing role of money in elections
2. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is not legally enforceable
3. Issue of electoral funding
4. Promise of dole-outs in most of the manifestos
5. Frequent flouting of expenditure cap
6. Issue of paid news and role of media

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How can well defined electoral laws help?

1. It will reduce discretion and lead to prompt action

2. It will remove ambiguity in many practices like appeal to religion in indirect manner

3. It can act as a deterrent for malpractices

How empowering Election Commission of India (ECI) help?

1. ECI should be empowered to countermand election if there is overt use of money power

2. ECI can ensure implementation of MCC ~~to and~~ and punish violations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. An empowered ECI can better regulate political funding and manifesto content

4. Prompt punitive action on breaching expenditure limit and paid news can act as a deterrent

Indian political system has become ~~a negative~~ very poor in standard due to various malpractices. Well defined laws and an empowered ECI can be crucial agents in cleansing the system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privileges are certain provisions which help legislators in independent discharge of duties.

Collective privileges

1. Holding secret meeting.
2. Publishing reports and barring others from doing so.
3. Punish outsiders for breach of privilege

Individual priviledges

1. Freedom of speech without any restrictions
2. Freedom from jury service during session
3. Freedom from arrest in civil case 40 days before and after a session

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Problems

1. Most of the privileges have been derived ~~lx~~ from British Parliamentary conventions

2. They are not defined and leave scope for discretion.

3. They do not have constitutional ~~lect~~ enumeration and are maintained by the presiding officer

4. They have been used to curb free-speech by initiating contempt proceeding against journalists. Eg: Karnataka

Way Forwards

1. As privileges are prone to misuse, it is important that they are defined unambiguously with their restrictions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Privileges should not be used as a means to curb Fundamental Rights like right to free speech.

3. There should be minimum scope of discretion to prevent misuse.

4. They should be widely published and if possible enumerated in the Constitution itself.

There is a need to strike a balance between privileges and Fundamental Rights for a proper functioning democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accountability ensures answerability as well as enforceability and hence is sine qua non for Rule of Law

Issues of accountability

1. Accountability fun fonts responsibility for actions and helps in ensuring minimum breach of law. But certain provisions tend to dilute accountability

2. The Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) provides legal immunity to the Armed Force personnel of any harm resulting from their action

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. This has led to allegation of illegal extrajudicial killings, kidnapping, rape etc against Armed Force personnel.

4. Due to legal immunity, no case has been registered and justice denied.

5. The Government ~~protects~~ defends its stance by saying that legal immunity is essential for maintaining the morale of the Armed Forces

Supreme Court's intervention

1. Both the Justice Jeevan Reddy committee and Justice Verma committee have asked for repeal of AFSPA

2. Recently the Supreme Court (SC) has said that there is no absolute

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

immunity available to the Armed Forces personnel.

3. For every death, a probe must be conducted and there is no recourse to the legal immunity of AFSPA.

As accountability is the bulwark for Rule of Law, the Supreme Court has ensured through its judgement that there is no lacunae in case of extrajudicial killing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate in India has been plagued with a number of issues like black money, mafia, delays etc. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 aims to address these issues.

Need for the Act

1. To eliminate black money from the real estate sector.

2. To assure consumers of the reliability of service

3. To impose accountability on the developer of timely delivery of quality service

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How does the Act help consumers?

1. A Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) to be established in each state.

2. Developers have to register the plan with the RERA before it can begin sale

3. 70% of the consumer contribution to go to a separate bank account dedicated to the project

4. Developer to compensate the consumer for any delay or defect in service

5. Developer to provide basic services till the establishment of a registered residents' association

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. Real Estate is a state subjects and some states are reluctant in implementing the act

2. The real estate has taken a hit due to the stringent provision of the act.

3. The act disproportionately imposes accountability on the developers.

4. Differences in state specific laws.

The challenges needs to be addressed for proper implementation of the Act

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Due to gross mismanagement of water resources in the country, it has been suggest to move water from state list to concurrent list for better regulation

Issues of water governance

1. Irresponsible agricultural practices like flood irrigation have depleted water table
2. Subsidies for electricity to farmers has incentivized misuse
3. Ground water is treated as private property of the landowner and used irresponsibly
4. Severe water stress in most parts of the country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How will moving water to concurrent list help?

1. Better regulation through uniform legislation
2. Water can be made a public good and fee can be charged on ground water usage
3. Rationalization of electricity subsidy all over the country
4. Mandatory rainwater harvesting on a pan-India scale
5. Incentivising integrated watershed management through check dams, ~~farf~~ percolation pits etc
6. Better management of scare resources through river-linking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Reduced conflict over water resources

8. It will provide impetus for inland waterways

9. Water management in India requires planning with the entire watershed or drainage basin as the unit. This requires central legislation and hence water should be transferred from state list to concurrent list.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Efficient functioning of a democracy requires coordination between the political and permanent executive. But there are certain areas of potential conflict.

Areas of potential conflict

1. Public interest vs Political interest

Civil servants have to serve public interest and sometimes they receive orders to do something with vested political interest. This can lead to conflict. Eg: Implementing measures to appease a certain community

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Short term vs Long term interest

Political executive think generally in the short term and aim to ensure their return to power. Hence they may resort to populist schemes like loan waivers.

Civil servants on the other hand have a long term perspective which can lead to sustainable growth

Why a healthy working relationship is necessary?

1. Both political executives and civil servants are public servants and have to coordinate to provide efficient public service

2. Coordination between the two will ensure good policy design as well as implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. civil servants work under the direction of political executive and a healthy relationship can ensure public welfare

4. A healthy relation is vital to retain public confidence and enhance credibility

5. Both have similar objectives of public welfare and must coordinate to achieve the same

Good governance ~~is~~ entails efficient public service delivery for which a healthy working relationship between the political executive and civil servants is absolutely necessary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are voluntary association of individuals to work for a common aim of citizen welfare

Role in politics

1 NGOs are a part of civil society but play crucial role in influencing the politics

2. NGOs act as pressure groups to influence policy making. Eg: environmental groups like Greenpeace try to nudge government for green acts

3. NGOs become voice of the voiceless but ~~to~~ working at the grassroot level

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and hence enjoy considerable sway in their area of work

4. NGOs sometimes play a crucial role in bringing changes in laws - Eg: India against Corruption movement to bring in Lokpal Act

5. Some NGOs evolve to form political parties. Eg: Aam Aadmi Party from the Anti-Corruption Movement.

6. NGOs have grassroot presence and provide essential services in remote parts of the country. Hence they are a partner of the state in development strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. NGOs resort to lobbying to influence policy in their favour.

8. Some NGOs work to ensure reforms ~~All these instances fo~~ in political system. Eg: Association of Democratic Reforms effort led to publication of electoral affidavits with assets, educational qualification and criminal antecedents

All these NGOs play a key role in India's politics even if indirectly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Urbanisation is the process of increase in the proportion of population living in cities.

Pattern of India's urbanization

1. Big cities are expanding faster
2. The expansion is more horizontal than vertical
3. Indian urbanisation is hidden and messy due to proliferation of slums, squatter settlements etc
4. Most of our big cities face heavy congestion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues of urban governance

1. Most of the states have devolved only a few of the 18 items listed in the 12th schedule of the constitution; leading to empowerment deficit.

2. Most cities depend on the state grants for fund and have limited financial power - Financial deficit

3. The urban local bodies (ULBs) are dysfunctional with very low civic engagement - Accountability deficit

4. All these have manifested in poor planning and governance leading to congested, unlivable and dirty cities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms :

1. Proper devolution of administrative and financial powers to ULBs
2. Use of municipal bonds to augment financial resources
3. The fourteenth finance commission (FFC) has recommended property tax expansion and collection of advertisement tax by ULBs
4. Greater civic engagement to ensure accountability.
5. Competition among cities on defined benchmarks and incentives

Swachhta Survekshan, Smart City Challenge etc are good examples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is the practice of ostracizing someone due to some deviance from traditional norms like inter-caste marriage

Problem of social boycott

1. It gives power to traditional elements to impose their conservatism on the entire society

2. It empowers illegal institutions like Khap Panchayat to ostracize or discriminate against people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It increases caste distinction in the society

4. It leads to violence against vulnerable section like women and children

Why should it be a criminal offence?

1. Social boycott leads to division in the society and perpetuates social evils like untouchability, caste discrimination etc

2. It violates fundamental rights like Right to Freedom, Right against exploitation

3. It promotes violence against certain sections of the society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. It preserves status quo and resists any social change

All these point to the need for criminalising social boycott like the way the Maharashtra government has done

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human Trafficking is the illegal process of sale of human beings for ~~dep~~ derogatory practices like bonded labour, prostitution etc. It is outlawed by Article 23 of the Constitution

Complexity of Human ~~track~~ trafficking:

1. It is an organised crime involving a large global syndicate
2. It is caused due to myriad of reasons like destitution, lack of awareness, entrapment etc.
3. It operates at all level - from local to global

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The victims are generally the most vulnerable sections of the society

5. Poor enforcement of laws lead to a thriving market for human trafficking

6. Porous international borders like that of Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc act as conduits for human trafficking

Strategy to counter human trafficking

1. Addressing destitution in the society
2. Spreading awareness about the practice of trafficking and its mode of operation.
3. Proactive vigilance in vulnerable areas like international borders
4. Helplines to aid in rescue operations
5. Treating the victims in a human manner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and ensuring their rehabilitation.

6. Integrated approach of rehabilitation involving family members.

7. Coordination among various agencies and international governments

Human trafficking is a complex problem and understanding its nuances will help in developing an effective strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The teacher is the linchpin of the entire education system and empowering them is essential to address our education problems

Manifestation of weak teacher education:

1. Poor learning outcomes in the class
2. Lack of motivation among teachers to educate the class
3. Lack of clarity in teaching objectives
4. Out of touch with contemporary requirements
5. Boring classes disinterest the students

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Ineffective education leads to dropout at secondary stage

Teachers are the pivot around which the entire education system depends. They need to be empowered and invested in. Capacity building and re-orientation of objectives can make them more effective

Recommendation of High-powered Commission on Teacher Education

1. Greater emphasis on Teacher Education.
2. Annual workshop to build capacity of teachers.
3. Teacher exchange programs to facilitate collaborative learning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Periodic review of teacher's capacity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498A deal with the provision of domestic violence and ~~compromes~~ leads to imprisonment of the accused as it is ~~Recog~~ a cognisable offence.

Allegations of misuse

1. The supreme court (SC) observed that there has been a very low conviction rate in domestic violence cases.
2. This lead the SC to conclude that the provision has been misused and needs some change

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SC directive

* To prevent misuse of the provision, the SC order the institution of a Scrutiny Committee to first look into the complaint before registering the FIR.

* If the committee is convinced of the genuinity of the case, the FIR should be registered or else declined.

Implication

1. The poor conviction rate is not solely due to false charges. It is also due to poor investigation, intimidation and prejudices against women.

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2. By requiring a vetting process, the SC reinforces the prejudice the most women file bogus cases

3. By delaying the process of filing FIR, the life of the complainant is endangered

4. Rather than supporting women who are a vulnerable section in our patriarchal society, the SC judgement raises questions on their integrity leading to double victimization

There is a need for the SC to review its decision and support women in their movement to assert their rights.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and US relation are getting stronger with time with convergence of strategic interest.

Convergence of strategic interest

1. Concern of international terrorism
2. Concern of rising influence of China
3. Preventing proliferation terror groups in Pakistan
4. Peace and stability in Afghanistan
5. Joint interest in the Asia - Pacific region

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Defence cooperation

1. India has been upgraded as a major defence partner of US

2. The Logistic Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) allow mutual use of defence establishments for refuelling, disaster relief etc

3. Malabar joint exercise leading to better Naval cooperation

4. Acquisition of drones from US for defence purpose.

5. Acquisition of Howitzer M-777 guns

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Significance

1. Close Indo-US ties have brought China-Russia-Pakistan closer
2. Balance against Chinese/Pakistan threat.
3. Joint action and development in Afghanistan
4. Better ties with US allies.
5. Cooperation in other dimensions such as space, climate action, technology etc.
6. Strong support for membership in NSG

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's contribution to peacekeeping mission of United Nations (UN) has been exemplary with remarkable success stories.

India's roles

1. Indian peacekeeping forces (IPKF) led to the cessation of the Congo Crisis

2. India also deployed IPKF in many other parts of Africa and brought stability

3. India's role in resolving the Korean crisis is well documented

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4. India ensured independence of Indonesia on the face of mounting pressure from the Dutch

5. India has been one of the largest contributors to peace-keeping mission even today.

6. Despite the changing nature of peacekeeping missions, India's contribution has been remarkably consistent

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India - Africa cooperation has a long history with common themes of anti-colonialism, anti-racism, etc

How is India's partnership with Africa complementary for both?

1. India is mainly ~~con~~ concerned with collaborating with Africa for mutual benefit.

2. India can leverage its technical ~~know-how~~ to build human capital in Africa.

3. India can use Africa for its project-exports which can create jobs

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and ensure constant flow of ~~resources~~ people, capital and knowledge

4. India can use its agricultural expertise to improve agriculture in Africa and make it the grain basket of the world.

5. India can leverage its demographic strength to help Africa utilize its demographic dividend

6. ~~Dro~~ Close India - Africa ties can mean a good market for Indian products

Initiatives taken by India

1. The India - Africa Forum Summit is a platform for cooperation

2. The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) helps in developing human capital

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3. The Pan Africa e-network helps in digital connectivity

4. India-Japan Africa growth corridors provides cooperation for rapid growth of Africa

5. There is cooperation between India and Africa for tele-medicine and tele-education initiatives

6. India has provided concessional ~~one~~ line-of-credit to Africa.

7. India and Africa have common concern of terrorism, climate change etc

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the specialised branch on the United Nations to adjucate international disputes

Role of ICJ:

1. Acts as an international judge and resolves disputes to maintain peace.

2. Has wide representation of 15 nations in its bench giving it impartiality and credibility

3. It has two jurisdiction - binding and advisory

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Binding jurisdiction is for members who have accepted to follow the order

5. Advisory jurisdiction is mainly for international organisations regarding interpretation of international law.

6. By allowing peaceful negotiation of dispute, it has prevented many international conflicts.

7. However due to lack of enforcement mechanism, it success has been limited

India's association with ICJ

1. Last year ICJ ruled in favour of India in a case made by Marshall Island for nuclear proliferation

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2. This year ICJ again ruled in favour of India and directed Pakistan to grant consular access to India for Kulbhushan Jadhav case under Vienna Convention

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Trans-regional economic corridor are much vogue in contemporary times and India should also engage in them to preserve its interests

Rise of trans-regional economic corridors

1. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) was a major move with streamlining of labour, IPR, environment etc regulation to US standards. Though it has been stalled, it showed how India can potentially lose out due to trade diversion.

2. Similarly Trans Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is also under negotiation.

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3. Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) involves ASEAN and some regional economies including India. It is under negotiation process

Indo Pacific Economic Corridor

1. It can enhance India's influence in the Pacific region.
2. It can increase trade with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, USA etc
3. It can act as a balance against Chinese dominance
4. It can ensure a good market for Indian goods through tariff reduction
5. It can spur industrial growth in India through technology transfer

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1 India may be required to amend its labour, IPR, environment laws

2. India may be flooded with cheap imports.

3. Technology transfer is doubtful

Though there are considerable benefits of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridors, its cost should not be neglected.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

Name of Candidate	SAMBIT MISHRA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28070
Center	RN	Date	11/09/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a system of unconditional cash transfer to all the citizens of a country to provide a safety net against deprivation and destitution.

The 3 basic pillars of UBI are :

(i) Universality - for all

(ii) Unconditionality

(iii) Agency - people empowered to control their lives

Challenges

1. Fiscal cost:

UBI for all citizens even at the level of poverty line expenditure would lead a

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huge fiscal cost of around 12% of GDP.

2. Incentive to work:
Unconditional transfer may reduce the incentive to work and distort the market.

3. Poor financial inclusion:
The last mile challenge of beneficiaries having access to banking facilities is a major challenge

4. Resource crunch:
Due to a very narrow tax base, the resources to implement UBI are missing. This would require increased debt of the government and would compromise fiscal prudence by violating FRBM Act

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How can UBI reduces leakages and inequality?

1. The Economic Survey 2016-17 has shown that the poorest districts in India also get the least amount of government spending. UBI can eliminate such disparity.

2. Despite additional grants, the backward states in India remain backward due to poor governance. Thus UBI can help to reduce inequality spatially.

3. Due to direct transfer to beneficiary's account, there are no intermediaries - hence no scope of diversion or leakage

4. UBI gives agency to the poor and improves their bargaining power for wages. This reduces inequality

Hence UBI can be a game-changer to reduce leakages and adress inequality in the economy

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2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

India's poor export performance in recent times is the result of a number of factors:

Internal Factors:

1. Poor infrastructure leading to inefficient production and transport of good

2. Regulatory cholesterol like archaic laws - Industrial Disputes Act, Employee Provident Fund Act etc discourage factories to grow in size

3. Poor tax laws with retrospective taxation discourage foreign investment.

4. Poor logistics leading to delays and cost overruns

5. Lack of skilled workforce.

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External factors:

1. Economic slowdown after the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) of 2008.

2. Quantitative easing in advanced economies leading to currency wars.

3. Slowdown in China and Yuan devaluation is hurting Indian exporters.

4. Protectionist policies and deglobalization trends in advanced economies

5. Regional trade agreement with stringent norms for IPR, labour, environment etc leads to diversion of Indian exports

A combination of all these factors is hurting India's exports.

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Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) - FTP

1. FTP aims to increase India's export share from 4.65 billion $ to 900 billion $ (3% of global trade) by 2020.

2. It focuses on strategies for specific export markets as well as for specific goods & to increase our competitiveness

3. It incentivises exports through schemes like - MEIS (Merchandise exports from India Scrips), SEIS (Service export from India Scrips), Export Promotion Capital Goods, etc.

4. It provide hand-holding to new exporters through Niryat Bandhu

5. It gives preferential treatment to status holder

Complimenting FTP, GST with zero-rated exports and Trade Facilitation Agreement can ~~turno~~ ~~turnaround~~ our export scenario

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Adva~~ Advance Pricing Agreements (APA) are a understanding between the Government and the Corporate regarding the Transfer Pricing issues to ensure Arms length fair market practices

How transfer pricing can lead to BEPS?

* When a company wants to transfer its shares from its Indian unit to an overseas unit, it can artificially reduce the price of shares so as to reduce its capital gains tax (CGT) liability.

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* An example of such transfer is the Vodafone case where it transfered its shares from its Indian Unit to its Mauritius unit as very low prices evading CGT in India.

* This leads to tax avoidance and considerable loss to the exchequer.

How does APA resolve this?

* In an APA, the government and the corporate reach an understanding regarding transfer price

* This ensures arms-length treatment and fair market price before the transaction is done

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* This also leads to minimum litigation and ease of doing business.

Indian Context:

* Indian has been suffering due to tax avoidance through loopholes in our laws
* APA can ensure minimum tax avoidance in transfer pricing issues.
* It can complement General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) in reducing tax evasion.
* It can create an atmosphere of transparency and accountability, helping the business environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt is the liability of the Government through loans raised internally and externally ~~for~~ to meet its budget targets.

Objectives of public debt management:

1. To ensure adequate resources for the Govt. through debt instrument.
2. To raise public debt through the most economical means available.
3. To ensure that the public debt are within manageable limits of the ~~to~~ FRBM Act

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Conflict of Interest of ~~RB~~ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in Public Debt Management:

* RBI controls Monetary Policy of the economy and hence influences the interest rates in the market. It can use its powers to ensure that Govt. debt is raised at cheapest possible rates using monetary policy tools. This would distort the market.

* RBI is also the regulator of the banking sector. It can ensure easy purchase of Govt. securities by ~~not~~ increasing Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) for banks. This would lead to financial repression and hurt bank's lending capacity

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All these conflict of interests make it prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy. ~~and~~ Also there is a need for an independent body to for Public debt management to ensure the interest of all the stakeholders in the economy. There is a proposal to create an Independent Public Debt Management Authority to achieve this et

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India need heavy ~~of~~ investment in the infrastructure sector to ensure sustained growth. The Government (Govt.) with its limited resources cannot meet the requirement. Hence there is a need for effective Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects to meet the needs.

Issues plaguing PPP projects:

1. Overleveraging by private sector during the boom period which have stalled after the Global Financial Crisis (GFC)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Opportunistic but unrealistic bidding due to high competition.

3. Policy paralysis leading to delay in clearances and cost over-runs

4. Poor design of the PPP contract leading to disproportionate risk on private sector

5. Reluctance to renegotiate PPP terms in the context of changed scenario

6. Discretionary powers of Govt. officials leads to corruption. No institutionalized structure to manage PPPs

7. Bargaining power of private sector reduces with time.

8. Lack of accountability for failures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Forward

* There is a need to revamp PPPs to make them ~~succes~~ successful following the Kelkar committee recommendations
* There should by an independent PPP or Project Review Authority with apellate structure.
* There should be smooth financing with zero-coupon bonds to limit liability in project phase
* Corporate bond market should be strengthened.
* There should be equitable ~~s~~ risk sharing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's tax - to GDP ratio is one of the lowest among emerging market economies at around 17%.

Why such a low tax base?

1. Huge inequality in our economy leading to ~~few~~ only a small section above the taxation bracket.

2. A large section of the population (around 50%) is dependent on agriculture and agricultural income is exempted from taxation.

3. Complicated tax laws leading to confusion and tax evasion using loopholes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Poor governance leading to poor legitimacy which make people to become free-riders or exit the system.

5. Inadequate human resources in tax department

6. The tax slabs have risen faster than the per capita income of the population

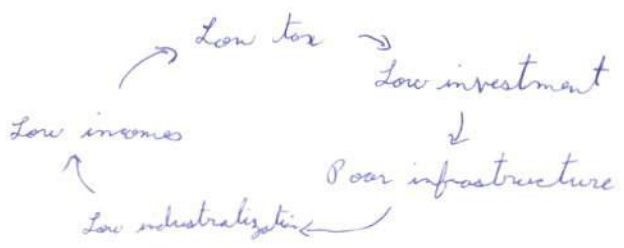
7. Cash dominated society which makes evasion easier

Issues associated with ~~ots~~ low tax base

1. Resource crunch for Govt to carry out redistribution and provide essential services.

2. Alienation of people from the Govt.

3. Vicious cycle



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How to widen tax base?

1. No more raise in tax slabs for some time.
2. Digitization of economy to improve compliance
3. Simplifying tax laws and process
4. Effective Govt. service delivery to gain legitimacy
5. Property tax should be taxed efficiently.
6. Idea of taxing agricultural income should be debated

Democracy is a contract in which taxation acts as an economic glue that binds the state and the citizens in a necessary two-way relationship. Hence raising the tax base is essential for the success of our democracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्रक का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Construction sector has many positive externalities for the economy :-

1. It leads to low-skilled employment creation in large numbers

2. It leads to infrastructure development which is paramount for economic growth.

3. It leads to new avenues for development through the created assets

Thus it has significant multiplier effect.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why is it stressed?

1. Low investment in infrastructure due to stalled PPP projects

2. Corporates are also not expanding due to twin-balance sheet problem and stressed finances

3. Private sector investment in fixed capital formation is stagnating

Steps taken by the Govt:

1. The Govt. has stepped up its capital expenditure to revive the construction sector.

2. Projects like Smart City, Bharat Mala, Setu Bharatam, Sagarmala etc give a push to construction sector.

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3. Housing for all can sustain the sector for a long time.

4. There is massive investment in road development (PMGSY) to boost construction.

5. Railways is also going through a lot of investment in electrification and doubling of track

6. Freight corridors, industrial corridors etc. also provide boost to construction

Hence at a time when private investment is slowing, the Govt is stepping up to ensure the construction sector comes back on track

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Road safety is a major challenge in India. Every year the number of victims of road accidents are increasing and the number is in lakhs

Why is road safety worsening?

1. Congestion in urban spaces have created additional dangers of road safety.
2. Rising population leads to increased number of vehicles. But this increase is not met by increased capacity of urban infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. With more vehicles and people on the roads, the probability of accidents is bound to increase

4. Increased pressure on roads and corruption in road materials leads to poor quality of roads which increases dangers.

5. Poor awareness and general apathy towards traffic rules

Steps taken by Govt:

1. Increasing the capacity through new roads, wider roads, minimum junctions - flyovers, underpass etc.

2. Motor Vehicle Act is ammended with strict provision for penalties

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Good samaritan rules to encourage people to help accident victims

4. Road Safety Bill tries to make roads safer with an independent body to oversee road safety.

5. Prohibiting sale of alcohol near national highways

6. Strict procedure to obtain driving license.

7. Enhancing public transport infrastructure to decongest road.

Though the signs are encouraging, a lot more need to be done to make our roads safer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty is the inability to ensure the means for a sustainable livelihood which manifests in ~~from~~ hunger, illiteracy and social discrimination

Evolution of the Poverty line:

1. Alagh and Lakdawala committee.

* They considered the calorie intake method to determine the poverty line.
* They used uniform reference period and come up with different standards for rural ~~and a~~ (2400 calories) and urban (2100 calories)

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2. Tendulkar Committee :

* It moved away from calorie consumption to monthly consumption of food and basic services.
* Food included calories, proteins, vitamins, etc.
* It used mixed reference period.
* It is the official poverty line of India

3. Rangarajan Committee

* It calculate poverty line for a household of 5 people
* It used monthly consumption of food, basic services like health, education, transport etc.
* It used mixed reference period

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Relationship between economic growth and poverty alleviation:

1. In the post-reform era, there has been tremendous decrease in poverty level in India, though the Govt did not specifically focus on poverty alleviation

2. But the rate has stagnated in recent times

3. There has been increasing inequality with the poor being left out. The promise of trickle down effect has been belied.

4. Economic growth automatically leads to poverty alleviation provide the growth is inclusive and equitable.

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10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

The Hydrocarbon Exploration Licence Policy (HELP), is an improvement over the previous schemes and it has the potential to be a game changer.

Comparision with NELP:

HELP	NELP
1. Unified licencing for all types of hydrocarbon- ease of doing business	Differential licencing
2. Revenue sharing model which is transparent and equitable	Profit sharing model which can lead to gold-plating

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Open acreage policy where interested parties can initiate bidding process	No such freedom
4. Graded policy for rotate royalty incentivising exploration in difficult areas	No such policy

All these clearly show how HELP is an improvement over NELP

How can HELP transform E&P activities?

1. Unified licencing help private stakeholders to explore non-conventional source of energy like shale gas, natural gas, coal bed methane etc with a single licence.

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2. Royalty will be less for unconventional sources, which acts as an incentive

3. Revenue sharing model guarantees fixed returns on investment

4. Open acreage policy gives the explorer the freedom to choose the site for exploration

All these can potentially transform the E&P activities and nudge us towards non-conventional sources of energy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment is the process of liquidating some of the Government's share in an undertaking to private sector.

Targets of disinvestment

1. To bring in professionalism in sick firms and revive them through introduction of private management.

2. To limit losses and prevent diversion of fiscal resources.

3. To raise capital for turnaround of the firm through sale of Govt equity

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4. To meet unforeseen revenue shortfall in emergency situations.

Why has disinvestment targets not been met?

1. The sick firms may not seem to be attractive investment for private sector.

2. General slowdown in the economy

3. Twin-balance sheet problem with stressed corporate finance

4. Corporates are not planning to expand in these turbulent times

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics are cultivation of food ~~co~~ crops in a liquid solution medium rather than soil. It is very popular in Japan and can be effective in India too. Generally they are carried out in a greenhouse with multiple racks of cropping.

Relevance

1. With limited land availability, hydroponics provide a viable alternative ~~to~~ to ensure food security

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2. With vertical development, they can optimize space to provide good yield.

3. The productivity also increases as we can control precisely the amount of nutrients in the medium.

4. It can also lead to more nutritious food crops with uniform quality

5. It is easier to manage and

6. It can lead to crop diversification much more easily as we can control the inputs

All these can lead to food security even with our limited land resourses

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land reforms are sine qua non for ensuring sustainable agriculture and food security. Particularly tenancy reforms are the most important in the Indian context.

Why do we need tenancy reforms?

1. Tenancy is practiced all over India but its legal status varies from state to state

2. Tenants are the real cultivators of food crop but are not recognized as such by the Government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Lack of legal recognition leads to poor access to institutional credit

4. Tenants are also a diverse group with some as superior tenant, others as tenants-at-will.

5. Share-croppers are not recognized as tenants despite doing similar function

6. Apart from institutional credit, fertilizer subsidy and insurance also require land records, hence denied to tenants.

Impediments to tenancy reforms:

1. Land is a state subject. Hence different states have different laws

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Different types of tenants make it difficult to categorize them into a single group.

3. Most of the tenants are on oral-contract and cannot prove their status

Benefits from tenancy reforms:

1. Institutional credit at low rates
2. Crop insurance and other subsidies.
3. Empowerment of tenants
4. Gender empowerment as a lot of tenants are women

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture includes cultivation of fruits, vegetable, flowers etc and can be a good source of income for our farmers

How can horticulture lead to better incomes?

1. Horticulture produces products with higher market values than food crop

2. It can be practiced simultaneously with food crops through agro forestry.

3. It can be an input in food processing industry leading to better value.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. By entering the supply chain of food processing, there is a better remuneration due to disintermediation and value addition.

5. Rising demand for fresh fruits and vegetables in health conscious urban societies

All these can potentially increase the farmer's income and realise the govt's target of doubling income

Challenges

1. Food processing industries need to be developed with linkages into rural areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Extension services needs to be provided for horticulture

3. There is a need to eliminate the APMCs for horticulture products

4. Contract farming should be allowed in all states.

5. Cold storage facilities are very important for perishables

6. Efficient supply chain management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Cropping pattern in India depends on a host of factors. Cropping pattern is the proportion of different crops cultivated in an area at a given time

Factors affecting cropping pattern

1. Yield - more the yield of a particular crop in the land, more it is preferred

2. Minimum Support Price (MSP)
~~the~~ Farmers prefer to grow crops with higher declared MSP.

3. Past knowledge
Farmers prefers crops whose price was higher in the last cropping season

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4. Livestock:
Farmers tend to cultivate fodder to feed their livestock

5. Soil fertility:
Soil healthcard helps farmers to know the best crop suited to their land.

6. Climate:
Farmers grow different crops in Kharif and rabi season due to climatic variation

7. Weather forecast:
Good monsoon forecast ~~do~~ can make farmers grow water intensive crops.

8. Access to HYV seeds
Better seed availability is a major factor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Level of mechanization

This helps in deciding crops suitable for mechanization.

10. Terrain:-

Hill slopes offer advantages to certain crops

Hence all these factors play a crucial role in determining cropping pattern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing ~~ind~~ industry (FPI) has tremedous potential in India. It can lead to better remuneration for farmers and better choice for customers

Significance of FPI:

1. FPI can lead to disintermediation (bypassing APMC mandis) and hence better income for farmers

2. Contract farming can improve capacity of farmers through better seeds and new technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. FPI will lead to diversification of cropping pattern due to demand for different products.

4. Value addition and processing will minimize wastage of food and lead to efficient production

5. FPI can provide ~~differ~~ diverse options to consumers at reasonable price

6. FPI can ensure a balanced diet and lead to nutrition security

7. FPI can ensure livelihood and employment for rural youth, and lead to reverse migration.

8. FPI can lead to urban decongestion and balanced growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence FPI can really turnaround the economy of India.

Challenges

1. States APMC acts needs to be changed.
2. Investment is required for FPI.
3. Ensuring quality standard like CODEX-HACCP etc
4. Capacity building of farmers through extension service.

National Mission on Food Processing.

1. It encourages a decentralized approach with involvement of states
2. It tries to give a boost to FPI through tax concessions
3. It encourages states to streamline their APCM laws and allow contract farming
4. Modernization of technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Farmers in India have a long history of exploitation and hence it is necessary to provide them with financial support to come out of poverty and feel empowered

Existing mode of financial support

1. Interest Subvention Scheme - low interest rate of loans if paid regularly.

2. Priority sector lending norms

3. Fertilizer subsidy

4. Electricity subsidy for irrigation

5. Periodic loan waivers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Minimum support price for variety of crops

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) :-

1. Though there are a lot of support schemes for farmers, they are prone to leakages. Thus DBT should help.

2. DBT would give agency to the farmer to choose the crops, fertilizers and other inputs.

3. DBT will prevent farmers from getting into debt traps

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Universal Crop Insurance:

1. It will act as a safety net against calamities and post-harvest losses
2. It will ensure constant income for the farmer
3. It will prevent agrarian distress.

Hence DBT and Universal Crop Insurance can go a long way in alleviating farm distress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking is the practice of maintaining a strategic reserve of food grains to prevent supply shocks.

How can they help?

1. Buffer stocks prevent price volatility of food crops by ensuring reliable market supply

2. Buffer stock also helps farmers as they are assured of fixed price for their produce.

3. It removes import dependence and brings about self-sufficiency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why has it failed?

1. The procurement has been often ended leading to accumulation of excessive food crops.

2. Due to poor storage facilities, there has been a lot of wastage of foodcrop

3. Due to poor logistics, there is delay in maintaining supplies

4. Due to multiplicity of agents handling the process, there is significant diversion of foodcrops

Hence this has been a costly and wasteful affair in reality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forwards:

Shantakumar committee recommendations should be implemented:

1. DBT to farmers according to land holdings.
2. Automatic liquidation of excess grains
3. Buffer stock of 5 MMT and forest to levy 5 MMT of foodgrains
4. Efficient logistics
5. Improving storage and transport capacity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Minimum Wages Act stipulates the minimum income to be guaranteed to each worker according to his skill level.

Agricultural labourers remain one of the most exploited community in India

Why Minimum Wages Act failed to protect agricultural labour?

1. Poor awareness of the act among the agricultural labour.

2. Lack of bargaining power due to excess supply of unskilled workers

3. Minimum wage is not grounded in market reality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. A large section of agricultural labour are women who are ready to work for lower wages.

5. The large farmers are politically well connected and prevent any disruption

How to improve the situation?

1. UBI can increase bargaining power of agricultural labour.

2. Increasing awareness about the rights of agricultural labour

3. Organising the agricultural labour to collectively bargain for their rights

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Capacity building through health and education facilities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

India has the world's largest livestock population. But it has failed to optimally utilize this valuable resource

How have we failed?

1. Despite having the largest cattle population, we are the ~~ite~~ loser in the leather industry

2. Indian milk does not have an international market

3. Meat export is also limited and not to potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of meat and poultry sector

1. Low ~~dom~~ domestic demand as a significant portion of population is vegetarian

2. Epidemics like ~~avain~~ avian influenza, foot and mouth disease etc

3. Excessive use of ~~and~~ antibiotics has led to resistance.

4. Poor hygene standards leading to ~~low~~ low export competitiveness.

5. Contract farming not very developed

6. Competition from MNCs like KFC, Mc Donalds etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward:

1. Promote contract farming.
2. Modernization of abbatoirs
3. Stringent quality check
4. Hygenic handling of meat
5. Developing cold storage infrastructure
6. Effecient logistics